

**TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.**  
Payable in Advance.

## NUMBER 4.

A toper was lately seen trying to pick up the shadow of a swing sign; he thought he had dropped his pocket handkerchief.

"Is your watch a lever?" "Lever! yes. I have to leave her once a week at the watch-maker's for repairs."

The religion of Christ reaches and changes the heart which no other religion does.











## Farmer's Department.

## OVER PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

From the Farmer and Planter.

**OVER PRODUCTION OF COTTON.**

Now, Editors.—We have been told again and again, that the consumption is outstripping the production of cotton. To the uninitiated, this would appear simply absurd—that there should be more consumed than is made. But the case is made out plainly enough: the stock on hand (mostly in Liverpool) several years ago, was nearly a million of bales—at present it is about half that number: of course, in some half dozen years, as the stock is diminished, the consumption must have exceeded the production. From this fact, many have asserted that there has been no over-production, and look to other causes for the fluctuations and depressions of the cotton market, and look to other remedies than the curtailment of the crop. All this is plausible reasoning—but at the same time very erroneous—and its consequences very mischievous. So long as low prices are attributed to other causes than over-production, so long will over-production continue. Low prices stimulate consumption—high prices restrain it. How much would consumption be increased if cotton was three cents a pound? I think it is probable it would be doubled—and yet, at that price the stock on hand might not, and probably would not increase. Why should it? It would supercede hemp and flax entirely, and to a great extent even wool, hair and feathers—nay, the belligerent powers of the world would then use it to make forts. And could we then, because the stock did not accumulate, assert there was no over-production—that consumption kept pace with production? Surely no one would say so—all would agree that the thing was overdone, and that the remedy would be a curtailment of the crop. There could be no other remedy. All experience has shown that when corn or any other grain is superabundant, prices are low; and so of every commodity, not even excepting money, which cotton most resembles. Cotton then is subject to this law, and the only question is how much can be raised and sold without sinking it below a remunerating price. My limits do not permit me to examine this question; it has so many ramifications—nor do I consider it material, as no prescribed crop can be produced where so many, without concert, are engaged in the production. No rule could be given, no concert with that object in view could succeed. It is plainly impracticable. Cotton must still remain subject to the laws that govern all cases of supply and demand. These are fixed and immutable laws—say, more, the 'higher laws.' What then, is to be done? This brings me to the object I had in view when I set out. We cannot dictate—we cannot prescribe—we cannot govern the prices of cotton: but we can, in a great degree, render ourselves independent of its fluctuations. We can take position beyond or above their reach—we can make our necessities—all that is necessary to our comfort, at home. This is no far-fetched remedy—perhaps it is no hidden, but a plain truth; yet judging our cotton planters by their conduct, it would seem they had not discovered it, or at least with them, it was a mere theory, which they have not yet learned to put into practice.

It may be useless iteration—I fear it is so; but again I say it is over-production that depresses the price of cotton; and at the risk of being tedious, I will press this view: Experience has proven that our short crops have sold for more money than large ones—that a crop of two millions has actually sold for more than one of two millions and a half. These are stubborn facts, and even the Macon convention could not get around them. They could not undertake to regulate the price of cotton. It would have been easier to have regulated the amount of its production; but they would not even undertake that. I do not deny that there are other disturbing causes—speculation, monetary pressures, &c.; but these again are subject to the "higher law"—at least they are beyond our control. Hammed in every direction in which he seeks escape, what is the cotton planter to do? Is he always to be the sport of these ever-welling and sinking waves of high and low prices, which toss us like the ship in the storm described by Erasmus? As oft as we were lifted up on high one might have touched the moon with his finger—as oft as we were let down, we seemed to go directly into hell, the earth gaping." The cotton grower who furnishes the clothing—more than that, the principle medium of exchange for the commercial world, derives the least profit from his labor.

See, and see pro se, laingit ovra, and see pro se, anarile bores.

This is a sad picture: does he wear willing chains, and can he not help himself? If it is his inevitable destiny, then he must submit. It becomes the agriculturist, above all men, to submit to the wise behests of an overruling Providence. But it is unavoidably his destiny? I think not. He may, if he will, work out his own deliverance. To do so, he has only to make a solemn and decided declaration of **ROMAN INDEPENDENCE**. Let him grow his own grain—or as Dr. Phillips expresses it—"Less cotton, more grain;" let him raise his own mules, hogs and cattle, and his own wool—tan his own leather and make his own shoes. Let him go further—let him manufacture his own iron, and make his own tools; let him, instead of enlarging his cotton fields, lay out his surplus capital in manufacturing of yarn and coarse cotton goods, and let him be his own carrier: carry on a **DIRECT TRADE** with Europe, and the

rest of the world. Let him do these things, or encourage by his preference, those of his neighbors who undertake to do them. And after he has done all this, let him grow as much cotton as he can—and my word for it he will obtain remunerating prices.

LAURENS.

## DEEP PLOWING.

Now is the time for plowing deep, when we have the aid of winter freezes to soften and pulverize, and no hot suns to scorch and bake the earth. Care should be taken not to operate when the land is too wet. This is injurious either in winter or summer plowing. The land is not only injured, but it is long before it can be relieved from the harsh, crusty formations produced by such injurious working. When there is much stubble or vegetable matter, a large turning plow should be used, which will break deep, and effectively envelope all such matter; there to lie and decay as much as possible before planting time. In hard or close lands, this operation is beneficial in keeping the soil open and light, and hinders much waste by the washing of the spring rains. It is only in such cases as already mentioned that we are the decided advocates for the use of the large turning plow in Southern culture. We think the free and indiscriminate use of these plows have done great damage to our soils, and would in most cases, when practicable, prefer deep plowing without changing very materially the order of the surface. The same benefits would be imparted to the growing crop if the land could be broken deep by some subsoil plow, leaving the surface and the substrata in the same relation, without bringing any of the underlayers to the surface, and the soil suffer much less damage and last much longer. Our objection to the deep turning of lands applies only to the agriculture of the South, where winters are short, and the freezes too slight for perfect pulverization, often leaving the land when the winter closes in a rough, decomposed state, with the clay and underlayers of earth unmixt, to be burned by our early and long hot summers' suns. We are aware that a few cross plowings in the spring seem to put all right; but we have noticed another thing, also—that since the introduction of the turning plow, there seems to be a premature decline of our lands—a rapid wearing out, which did not belong to the days of the coulters, the scooter and shovels. We remark, that we think most of the mischief has resulted from the ill-judged use of this plow in the culture of the crop; and that we are not fully prepared to pronounce against its use in bedding and winter breakings. Indeed, we hardly know how we could dispense with its use in our preparations. It is a remarkable fact, that the Indians never wear out land. Perhaps it may be replied, they never work enough to wear it out. This will have to remain a mooted question; but if settled, we think it very probable that much of the reason would be found in their modes of culture, and that the soil suffered less by the use of the hoe, than by our frequent upturnings with the plow. We shall not insist, of course, that they furnish models for our adoption, but these results may have in them lessons from which we may learn something, and upon which we might improve. It is a painful and an alarming disclosure, that the soil is very soon exhausted by our modes of culture, and it is time that we should make the inquiry, and see if there may not be some change for the better.—*Soil of the South.*

## WHOLESALE SUGGESTIONS.

**FEED THE EARTH AND IT WILL FEED YOU.**—What a text for the agriculturist is contained in these few words. It is a chapter, nay, a whole book of itself, and if rightly studied, is capable of leading the farmer to wealth and happiness; but alas, how is it neglected, many farmers appear to think that the soil will go on for successive years, yielding crops of grain, without receiving any return in the shape of manures; but such farmers, if indeed they deserve the name, soon impoverish themselves and their lands, and then sell out, seeking in vain for some spot which nature has rendered inexhaustibly rich without the aid of artificial stimulants. Hence it is that the fertile prairies of the West have been cursed with a worthless set of landholders who are forever hauling off and never hauling on, and who, having exhausted the soil till it can produce nothing, will gravely tell you, "there is nothing to be made at farming." Such men deserve to make nothing, and little else. There is another class of farmers who once a year cart out the offal from their barns, spreading it on the top of the soil, which it generally remains until its best part is lost, and these men talk of putting out their manure! They are little better than the others, and of course meet with little better success; nor should they. "Feed the earth and it will feed you;" but it must be fed properly.

Then there is another class who keep in mind the head of this article, and who preserve and apply every refuse article about premises, receiving in return a bountiful gift from the lap of mother earth. They know the full value of their barn and yard manures, and they also know that a load thereof, by the simple addition of a bushel of bones, a barrel of ashes, or fifteen pounds weight of old cloth or leather, more than doubles its value. They know, moreover, that the droppings of the poultry yard, for garden manure, is better than any other, and that it costs but little to preserve it. Everything is saved and put into their land. They "feed the earth and it feeds them."

In connection with the above, let me say,

is it generally known that a few loads of straw, spread evenly on an acre of ground, so as to completely exclude the sun, forms one of the best fertilizers in existence? This fact, for those that produce but little manure, and who are not able to go to an expensive outlay therefor, will be found to be worth the price of many years subscription to the "Newspaper." I am not yet acquainted with the chemical process which the soil must undergo to produce this effect, but by repeated experiments I have become satisfied that it does fertilize the soil to a remarkable degree. Will you or some of your agricultural friends inform me which is the best variety of grape for this climate, and the best mode of cultivating the same?—*Dollar Newspaper.*

## OBSTACLES TO IMPROVEMENT.

It is a custom with many farmers, when a few dollars more are made than barely enough to support their families, to put it out at six or seven per cent interest, when, had it been invested properly upon their farms, which an inspection would tell stood much in need of it, they might have received ten per cent for their investment.

Now I am far from recommending the expenditure of money upon a farm, by working farmers, for fancy improvements; but there is a certain class of improvements which, if judiciously made will always pay a handsome profit; good fences, good out-buildings, and all arrangements tending to convenience and labor saving, will be found to pay the farmer a better interest for a while, at any rate, than seven per cent on bonds and mortgages, or money put out on merchants' and traders' notes, who often times make a failure, and rob the farmer of his hard earned gains.

There is one thing that operates much against the improvement of farms in our country, and that is the fact that so few farms remain for a great length of time in the same family. In England and some countries of Europe, farms remain for years and years in the same family; whether that family is large or small, some one or more of its members takes possession of the homestead on the death of their parents, and work it as formerly. Not so here, even if a man takes the vocation of his father for his own, and occupies the same farm, he is not apt to have it long before he is possessed of the idea of "selling out to go west." He will not improve his farm therefore, for he is always expecting to move, even if he does not, and he thinks "it will not pay to improve for other folks, for nobody will pay the worth of the improvements," so that, in fact, oftentimes farmers are found to be constantly getting worse instead of better.

## LONG MANURE.

Vegetable and animal matters, when bro't into a state of fermentation by the agency of air, heat, and moisture, immediately give off carbonic acid gas, which, if confined beneath the surface of the soil, will become mixed with the moisture there, and be taken up by the roots of plants. And what is carbonic acid gas? It is composed of two parts of oxygen, a constituent of atmospheric air, and one part of carbon, the principal constituent of plants, rendered volatile by the heat of fermentation. It is the digested food of plants; it becomes incorporated with water in the soil; it is taken up by the spongy roots of plants; transmitted through the sap vessels to the leaves; it is there decomposed by the sun's rays; the oxygen passes into the atmosphere; the carbon passes down through another set of vessels, and being gradually disengaged from the water which conveys it, by evaporation, it becomes a solid substance of the plant. Carbon constitutes principally the structure of the stems, branches, and roots of plants, and it can only find access into plants in a fluid state, combined with oxygen. From this view of the matter, the reader will understand why we recommend long manure for hoed autumnal ripening crops, and why we insist that one-half of the value of cattle dung is lost by suffering it to be reduced to the condition of short muck before it is buried in the soil. All vegetable matters contain more or less carbon; and carbonic acid gas is invariably produced in the fermenting and putrifying processes.

**INTEGRITY OF CHARACTER.**—Who ever possessed it that did not derive untold advantage from it? It is better than the gold of Ophir; it is of more value than diamonds and all precious stones. And yet every man may possess it. The poorest may have it and no power can wrest it from them. To young men, we say with earnestness and emphasis, look at integrity of character with the blessings it confers, and imbibe such principles and pursue such a course, that its benefits may be yours. It is a prize so rich, that it repays every sacrifice and every toil necessary to secure it. Suppose a mercantile community could be found where every individual was known and acknowledged to possess strict and uncompromising integrity, the representations of each one were in strict accordance with truth, his word as good as his bond; such a community would have a monopoly of the trade, so far as they had the means of supplying the demand. The tricks of trade, whatever may be their apparent advantages, impair confidence and in the end injure those who practise them far more than they benefit them. It is a short sighted, as well as a guilty policy, to swerve, under any circumstances, from those great principles which are of universal and everlasting obligation. Let a man maintain his integrity at all times, and he will be satisfied there is a blessing in it, and a blessing flowing from it, and a blessing all around it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

## A LITTER OF THEM.

It is not many years since a simple-minded, unsophisticated young man, born and raised in an interior district of Kentucky, yielded to his "manifest destiny" and took unto himself a companion for life—in other words, he married.

In the course of time a legitimate result followed; and one day at meridian, just as our hero had returned from his morning labors in the field, and divested of his hat and coat, was preparing for a cooling application of water to his heated face and hands, a pair of female arms were suddenly thrown around him, nearly strangling him in the act, whilst the cracked voice of his old grandmother informed him that he was "a father." A loud whoop and various extravagant cavortings and jumps evinced young Manny's joy at the announcement. Just then, another pair of arms seized him—those of his mother—and the ominous words, "another boy," were whispered in his ear. "Twins!" exclaimed our lord of creation, suddenly sobered down. "Yes, twins!" By golly, that's coming it rather strong the first time!" exclaimed the father, becoming more and more serious and hanging out, on his countenance, signs of incipient alarm.

Here the door of the mysterious chamber again opened; a burly female form rushed out; another pair of fat, red female arms was extended—the whole mighty mass of flesh came rolling towards the "head of the family." He drew back, doubt and fear painted on his features. The human anatomy—was that awful personage, now—cornered our hero, despite his desperate efforts to get free—and folding him in a bear-like hug, cried out in an exultant tone: "Another boy!"

"Another!" exclaimed the Kentuckian, his eyes starting out of their sockets, his lower jaw drooping and the drops of perspiration rolling down his pale face. "Another!" By golly, that'll be a whole litter of 'em! Good bye, folks, I'm off from this place, sure!"

And at the word, he sprang over the piazza railing, hatless, contess, dinnerless and unwashed and the next moment was seen going through the corn field at a "quarter heat" pace, his long yellow hair streaming in the wind, and every muscle and nerve evidently strained to the utmost to put "tracks" between him and his new enemies. The last seen of him he was bounding into the woods, like a young deer with the hounds close at his heels.

It is a fact—a fixed one, too—that the three boys have grown up to manhood and are comfortably settled in life; but they never have seen or heard, since, of the man who ran away from a litter of babies.—*N. O. Pic.*

"As I was going," said an Irishman, "over Westminster Bridge the other day I met Pat Hewins. 'Hewins,' he says, 'how are you?' 'Pretty well, I thank you, Donley,' says he. 'Says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Faith, no more is my name Hewins,' says he. 'So we looked at each other, and faith it turned out to be neither of us.'"

**Gentle Reproof.**—To give a reproof with discretion, so as to make it acceptable, well becomes the reprover and the reproofed.

How oft a little word,  
In kindness softly spoken,  
Has strength and power to heal  
A spirit well nigh broken.  
The pleasant smile of love  
Will oft a light impart,  
To penetrate the mists  
That gather round the heart.

A lady of fashion stepped into a shop not long since and asked the keeper if he had any "matrimonial baskets," she being too polite to say *cradles*.

**Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.**

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints; Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all kinds of Pains. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up in air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physicians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say anything about it. Yet there may be some who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases, and what it will do for those who try it.

Yours truly, M. W. WALKER, M. D.  
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.  
To Messrs. Scovill & Mead, New Orleans, La.

**NEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

Messrs. Scovill & Mead have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July, 1848, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain was so severe that I had to sleep a day and night. At this time my attending physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me, and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to get up. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster," the best remedy for all sorts of pains, now in use.

Hendersonville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1850.

Purchasers are advised that a man counterfeit of this article is in existence. The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no profit is obtained against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVILL & MEAD,  
118 Charter street, New Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

For sale by  
Jan. 21  
J. A. REEDY,  
Chester C. H., S. C.

**VOICE FROM GEORGIA.**

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

Georgia.—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my joints and limbs, and tried many remedies, but my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and an hour by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David or Hebrew Plaster to all who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use.

Yours truly, M. W. WALKER, M. D.  
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.  
To Messrs. Scovill & Mead, New Orleans, La.

**Valuable River Lands for Sale.**

HE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 wooded land, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwellings, good out-buildings, Gun House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.  
Oct. 8 41-4f  
\*Fairfield Herald copy 4 weeks and forward account to this office.

**Music! Music!!**

THE following Music just received and for sale cheap, by the subscriber, viz:

I mourn thee, but I love no more; Cuckoo Gallop; Jenny Lind Polka; Golden drop waltz; Tip Top Polka; Quadrille of all nations; Spanish Galopade; Coquette Polka; Calmly the day is dying; 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer; Flirtation Polka; Merry Waltz; Midnight Waltz; The Summer's Sun was in the Sky; Serenade Polka; Oh, for a home beside the Hills; Row thy Boat lightly; Susanna Polka; Maid of Montpelier; After from thee; I'll think of thee when morning light; Thou hast wounded the spirit I love; Le Salon; I miss thee from my side below; Carrier Dove; Amusements of the City; Polka Waltz; Telegraph Waltzes; I'd marry him to-morrow; Sukey Lane; Rose waltz; Violetta Waltz; Gov. Seabrook's Quick Step; Fashion Galopade; Carolina Polka; Nelly was a Lady; I've plenty of Lovers.

Howe's School for the Flute, Clarinet, Violin and Accordion.

For sale by  
Dec. 24  
JNO. McKEE.

## DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF  
Earthenware, China, and Glassware.  
H. E. NICHOLS.  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

HAS just received, by the ships John Ravenel and the Huguenot, direct from Liverpool, and by other arrivals from various sources, much larger additions than usual to his stock of  
Earthenware, China, and Glassware,  
now comprising a full assortment, and consists, among other articles, of the following:  
French CHINA, newest shapes—Plain White, Gold Band, and Decorated.  
And we are constantly receiving our Goods direct from the Manufacturers in Europe, we get them as low as any one in the city of Charleston, and we offer everything at a cheap price.—We therefore respectfully request a close inspection of our Stock and prices, by every person.

H. E. NICHOLS,  
Near the Post Office.  
N. B. Packing for the country warranted.  
Oct. 1 42 tf

## Watches, Jewelry, &amp;c.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally that they have received their New Stock of  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,  
Silver & Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, Razors, warranted to give every satisfaction, if not, to be returned; PERFUMERIES, COMBS, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES for Ladies use.

Having availed themselves of every opportunity of purchasing from the best Manufacturers and direct Importers, they are determined to compete with any House in the State for low prices and genuine articles.

BENNETT & LEWIS.  
N. B. Watches & Clocks repaired and warranted. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. All articles warranted as represented when sold.  
Oct. 15 42 tf

## CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

**CARROLL & FARLEY,**  
HAVE just received a new and carefully selected assortment of Fall & Winter Ready-Made Clothing,  
which was purchased at the North by one of the firm, for Cash. The public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their stock.

They also invite attention to their assortment of  
Broad-Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.  
They have also on hand a supply of the much admired  
Rock Island Jeans.

Also: An assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Goggles, Cravats, &c., together with an assortment of Gents', Boys' and Children's CAPS.

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of business.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to convert all clothing sold by them, and to make good all defects.

Tailoring, in all its branches, still carried on; and garments made to order on short notice.

DANIEL CARROLL. W. F. FARLEY.  
Oct. 29 44-4f

## J. C. LIPFORD,

**GADSDEN STREET, CHESTER, S. C.**

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and citizens in Chester, and adjoining Districts, that he is now prepared to purchase Cotton (for Cash) on the most liberal terms to the Planter, that this or any other adjoining market will afford.

His stock of Groceries is now very nearly complete, and consists in part of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Vinegar, Cheese, Mackerel, Liquors, assorted, &c., &c., together with a large quantity of Dundee and Guinea Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., all of which goods he will dispose of for Cash, at a small advance above cost, or exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

The Planters and citizens of Chester in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at prices that must please purchasers.

Sept. 24 39-4f

## FURNITURE.

J. I. PARISH has just received, by J. I. at his old stand below  
Mr. Aiken's Cotton Gin Factory,  
a large lot of Walnut and Mahogany Veneers, Mahogany Lumber, &c. Also, Cuckoo Moulding for Portraits, Looking Glass & Picture Frames. Lumber and all kinds of Country Produce, taken in exchange for Furniture.

COFFINS of City style furnished at a few hours notice.

Sept. 10 37-4f

## Music! Music!!

THE following Music just received and for sale cheap, by the subscriber, viz:

I mourn thee, but I love no more; Cuckoo Gallop; Jenny Lind Polka; Golden drop waltz; Tip Top Polka; Quadrille of all nations; Spanish Galopade; Coquette Polka; Calmly the day is dying; 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer; Flirtation Polka; Merry Waltz; Midnight Waltz; The Summer's Sun was in the Sky; Serenade Polka; Oh, for a home beside the Hills; Row thy Boat lightly; Susanna Polka; Maid of Montpelier; After from thee; I'll think of thee when morning light; Thou hast wounded the spirit I love; Le Salon; I miss thee from my side below; Carrier Dove; Amusements of the City; Polka Waltz; Telegraph Waltzes; I'd marry him to-morrow; Sukey Lane; Rose waltz; Violetta Waltz; Gov. Seabrook's Quick Step; Fashion Galopade; Carolina Polka; Nelly was a Lady; I've plenty of Lovers.

Howe's School for the Flute, Clarinet, Violin and Accordion.

For sale by  
Dec. 24  
JNO. McKEE.

## DRY GOODS,

## IN CHARLESTON, SO. CA.

## DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

**O. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.,**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS of European Dry Goods, are happy to inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving by every arrival from Europe, additions to as complete a Stock of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, as has ever been offered in their market. Good Goods are furnished at Low Prices, and those who purchase in their city, are invited to examine their Styles, which will be found peculiarly adapted to the Southern Trade.

Just received, and Domestic Fabrics, in every variety of Negro Cloth, Blankets and Plantation Dry Goods, a complete assortment. Housekeeping Articles in their line in every variety, together with a full stock of Casimeres, Fezzings, and Cloths, also, Linens, which will be found free from any mixture of Cotton.

All articles sold are guaranteed to prove as represented.

Terms Cash or City acceptance.

O. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.  
209 Northwest Corner King and Market Sts.  
Charleston, Aug. 25 36-4f

## Fruits, Confectionaries,

## Groceries, &amp;c.

**AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT** (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of  
CANDIES, FRUITS,  
Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine and tallow.)

**Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)**

**Mackerel,**  
No. 1 and 2, half-kilts; and all varieties of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

WILLIAM WALKER.  
July 9 28-4f

## DR. ROGERS'

## LIVERWORT AND TAR.

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Affections.

It is a LOVELY YOUNG LADY CURED OF CONSUMPTION!!

The following is from the pen of Wm. L. Loring, Esq., the distinguished editor of the U. S. MIRROR, and Naval Agent, under date New York, January 29, 1850.

"What can be more curious than the fact, that it is seldom we permit ourselves to occupy a space in these columns to speak in praise of any article in the present medicine; but when we see the life of a fellow creature saved by the use of any medicine whatever, we cannot but feel that it is our duty to give a simple statement of facts, that others may be like man, be benefited. The case which has induced me to pen this article was that of a young lady of our acquaintance, who by frequent exposure to the night air, contracted a Cold which settled on the Lungs, before she reached the age of twenty. It continued two years ago this winter. Various remedies were used, but with very little effect. The Cough grew worse, with constant expectation, and she became pale, hollow chest, told plainly that pulmonary disease was doing its worst on her delicate frame. The family physician was consulted, and although he would not admit to the young lady that she really had the Consumption, yet he would give her encouragement as to a cure. At this crisis her mother was persuaded to make use of a bottle of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and we are happy to state she was perfectly cured in less than three months by this medicine alone, after even hope had been destroyed. It is useless to comment on such a case as this, for the simple truth will reach where polished fiction never can. If any doubt the authenticity of this statement, let them call at this office.—L. S. Military and Naval Agents, No. 18 Chambers street, N. Y.

TESTIMONIES OF THE N. Y. PRESS.

From the New York Mirror, Sep. 2, 1850.

Liverwort and Tar.—Of the virtues of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, we need not say a word; its efficacy in speedily curing Coughs, Colds, and other lung complaints, which too frequently, if neglected, result in Consumption, is too well established in public confidence to need eulogy now.

From the New York Dispatch, Aug. 25th, 1849.

We have heretofore taken occasion to give our testimony in favor of the curative properties of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and would here repeat the advice already given, for all persons who are afflicted with Consumption, or any of the respiratory symptoms, to make a trial of Dr. Rogers' preparation.

The genuine is signed ANDREW ROGERS, on the steel plate engraved wrapper around each bottle, and is sold wholesale and retail by  
SCOVILL & MEAD,  
118 Charter St., New Orleans, La.

Sole Agents and applications for agencies must be addressed to  
J. A. REEDY, Chester, C. H.; W. A. Morrison & Co., Winchester; H. H. West, Unionville; Morgan & Barrett, Yorkville.  
Jan. 1 1-40

## 20,000 PERSONS CURED.

## NO RELIEF, NO PAY!

THE Public are respectfully informed that Dr. Tobias has introduced the above as his motto since he has introduced his **VENETIAN LINIMENT**.

On sale in the United States—now over 3 years.

During that period, every bottle sold has been warranted to give relief, if used according to the directions, or the money would be refunded; and no Agent was allowed to have it on sale without he would warrant it.

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES

Have been sold, and not one in a thousand have been returned!

Wherever it has been introduced it has superseded every other Liniment, and with scarcely any advertisement, has entirely supplanted every other. Now, there are hundreds of families that are never without it. This has been done by private recommendation, chiefly from those who have been cured by it of obstinate diseases.

When every other remedy has proved ineffectual.

Many persons have said, on reading my pamphlet, that it cures too many complaints; but I have replied, "Use it according to the directions, and if you do not get relief, your money will be returned." More, I cannot say; for I confer no benefit but on recommendation. All that is asked is a fair trial; then I am assured there will be no dissatisfaction.

## IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Cramps, Stomach, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Chills, Rheumatisms, Old Sores, Bruises, Coughs, Croup, Mumps, Chapped Hands, Warts, Corns, Moles, Bites, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Weakness in the Limbs, Back, and Chest; Pains in the Joints, Hemorrhoids, &c.

Thousands of certificates can be seen at the depot.

Full Directions wrapped up with every Bottle.

LADIES

can find no article that will so quickly and harmlessly remove Pimples and Blisters from the Neck, Face and Hands.

CROUP,

which carries off hundreds of Children annually, can be averted by the timely application of the Venetian Liniment. If parents would preserve their children, and when the croup is first heard, or the breathing slightly thick, they never would have to suffer that distressing complaint.

## CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

it cures, as certainly as it is applied. But inflammation requires the aid of a physician as internal treatment requires.

Persons suffering from Weakness or Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, who have used new applications of this Liniment. It opens the pores, strengthens the muscles.

TORTICOLLIS, or Stiff Neck, is in a few minutes.

VOMITING is immediately stopped by it, and when the stomach will not retain medicine or food, take 20 drops of Liniment in half a glass of water, and then nothing will be ejected.

CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY were cured in hundreds of cases, when last in this country, by the timely use of this Liniment.

It is also warranted superior to any thing else for the venetian cure.

CUTS, BURNS, OLD SORES, SWELLINGS, &c. (See Depot No. 228 Greenwich street, New York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.)

This Liniment is as internal as well as external Remedy, and is warranted harmless.

See advertisement for Dr. Tobias' signature, as no other is genuine.

Wholesale and Retail Agent, Chester, S. C.  
Nov. 12

## South Carolina—Chester District.

## In Equity.

D. G. Simpson, Adm'r, et al., vs. Bill to Marshall et al.

By order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of William M. Simpson, deceased, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands before the Commissioner of said District, on or before the 10th day of March next; after which day they will be barred.

Nov. 25 1851

JAMES HEMPHILL, c. r. c. d.

Dec. 3

## Cotton Osanburgs.

WE have on hand a large stock of Cotton Osanburgs manufactured in Lexington District, S. C. We offer them to Merchants at low or lower than they can be had elsewhere. We must sell the goods, and to Merchants if we can.

J. A. REEDY,  
Chester, S. C.